

P. O. Box 232
Kerrville, Texas

March 27, 1952

Swatlock 3/28/52

To: E. F. Knipling, In Charge, Division of Insects Aff. Man
and Animals

From: R. C. Dushland, Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Screw-worm Survey Report

We are enclosing four copies of the Screw-worm Survey Report for the
Southeastern states for 1951. Copies are being forwarded to Messrs.
Eddy, Skipper, and Smith at Orlando, Fla.

cc: Mr. Eddy
Mr. Skipper
Mr. Smith

P. O. Box 222
Knoxville, Tenn.

March 27, 1933

To: W. F. Riddick, in Charge, Division of Research, A. I. R.
and Indiana
From: W. L. Riddick, Knoxville, Tenn.
Subject: Research - Survey Report

We are enclosing two copies of the Research - Survey Report for the
Southern States for 1931. Copies are being forwarded to Messrs.
Riddick, Riddick, and Smith of Chicago, Ill.

cc: Mr. Riddick
Mr. Riddick
Mr. Smith

SCREW-WORM SURVEY OF THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES IN 1951

A. L. Smith and C. C. Skipper

During the year 1951 surveys were made to determine the incidence and relative abundance of screw-worms, *Callitroga americana* (C&P) in the southeastern states. A study was made of the overwintering area during the winter of 1950-51, the migratory spread of screw-worms from the overwintering area, and the dissemination of screw-worms thru the medium of traffic in livestock out of the infested area. Most of the data were obtained by personal contacts with Agricultural Extension Service officials, Agricultural Experiment Station personnel, County Agricultural Agents, Vocational Agricultural Instructors, Soil Conservation officials, Bureau of Animal Industry officials and inspectors, State and Federal Wildlife Biologists, Veterinarians, stockmen, farmers, livestock dealers, and manufacturers and dealers of screw-worm remedies.

Screw-worm populations were the lightest and the infested area was the smallest during 1951 of any year during the period in which surveys have been made in the Southeast, 1943-51. The overwintering area in the season of 1950-51 was at least 90 miles farther south than any previous winter. This area was determined to be a line across Florida extending approximately from Tampa on the west coast to Cocoa on the east coast. South of this line where screw-worms did survive the winter, fly population was reported to be extremely light. Following this was an unusually late spring, which resulted in a slow build-up in fly populations.

This situation is in contrast with the previous winter when screw-worms survived about 300 to 350 miles farther north, with a heavy winter population over the southern portion of this area. In 1950 they spread to all the southeastern states, which resulted in heavy livestock losses.

The total area infested in 1951 extended only a few counties west of the peninsular portion of Florida and an area of South Georgia involving less than 20 percent of the State. Following is the approximate perimeter of the infested area in 1951. Beginning on the Atlantic Coast of Georgia in southern Chatham County at a point about 20 to 25 miles south of Savannah and extending westward across the central part of Liberty County, central Appling County, central Coffee county, southern Tift County, southeastern corner of Worth County, northwest corner of Colquitt County, central Mitchell County, southeastern Miller County, and the northeast corner of Seminole County, continuing into Florida thru the central portions of Jackson and Bay Counties to the Gulf of Mexico, as indicated on the attached map. The map also shows the overwintering area.

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Screw-worm populations were the lightest and the infested area was the smallest during 1951 of any year during the period in which surveys have been made in the Southeast, 1943-51. The overwintering area in the season of 1950-51 was at least 30 miles farther south than any previous winter. This area was determined to be a line across Florida extending approximately from Tampa on the west coast to Ocala on the east coast. South of this line where screw-worms did survive the winter, fly population was reported to be extremely light. Following this was an unusually late spring, which resulted in a slow build-up in fly populations.

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Screw-worms were not reported in the State of Alabama. However, a few isolated cases may have occurred there thru the movement of livestock from Florida and Georgia.

No attempt was made to establish lines of the infested area to a narrow margin, but rather to make it uniform. In some instances it is known that no cases occurred within 25 to 30 miles south of the designated line, while in certain other sections of Georgia a few cases may have occurred north of that line. Likewise, no attempt was made to establish isolated infestations beyond the general infested area because of the lack of its importance. However, in areas where isolated cases were reported early in the season, periodic checks were made to determine if a screw-worm outbreak followed in that area.

Screw-worm infestation was extremely mild in 1951 throughout the entire infested area, except a few relatively small localized sections of central Florida where wild hogs were abundant and in extreme south Florida where screw-worm populations remained high most of the year.

Losses to livestock in the Southeast were negligible in 1951 due to the low incidence of screw-worms. For this reason Smear 335 did not become well established. Dealers carried over such a large stock of other remedies from the previous season that many of them did not find it necessary to replenish their stocks the entire year, due to short demand by the trade.

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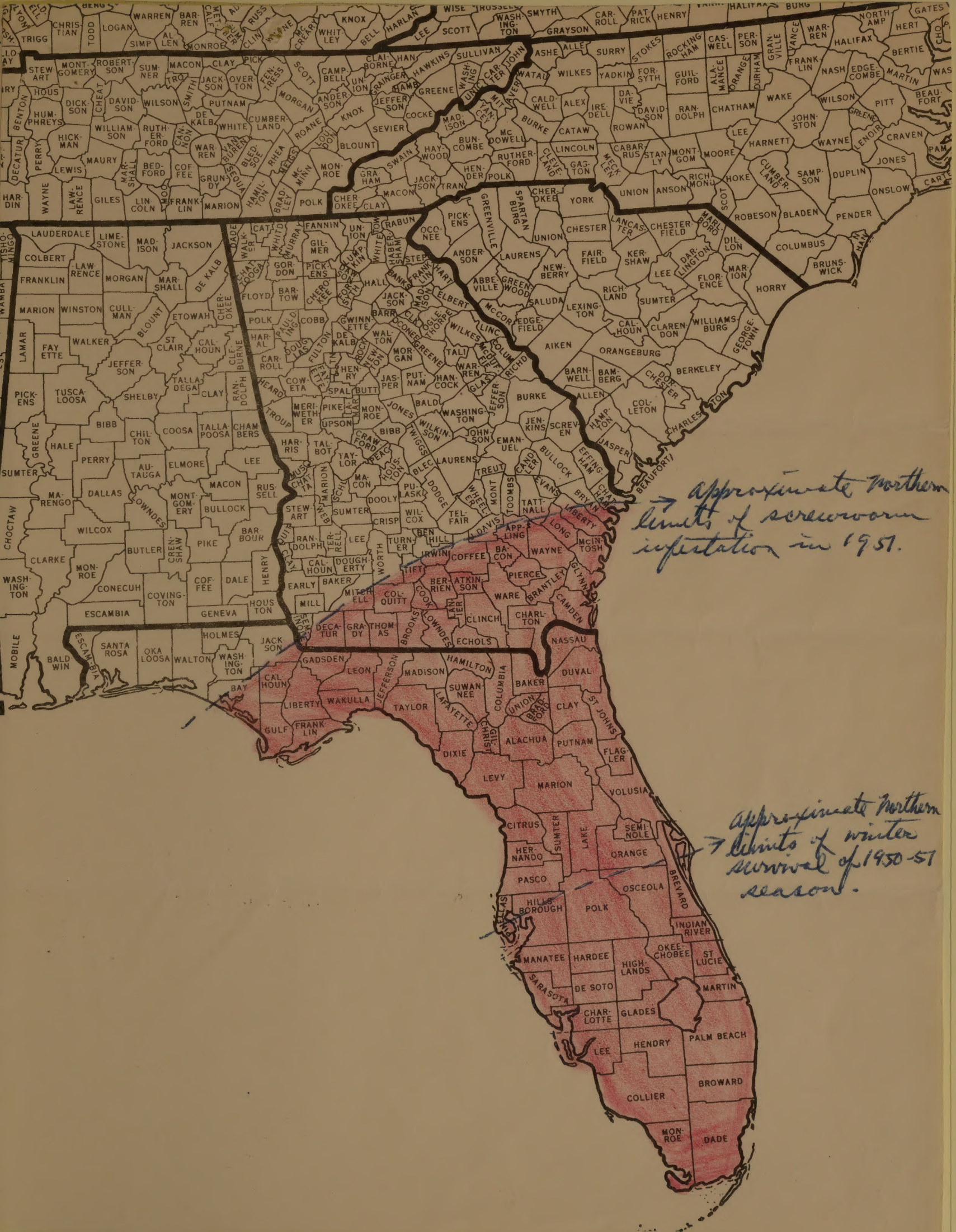
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Losses to livestock in the Southeast were negligible in 1951 due to the low incidence of screw-worms. For this reason, Texas 335 did not become well established. Hogs were carried over such a large stock of other remedies from the previous season that many of them did not find it necessary to repel their stock the entire year, due to short demand by the trade.

This situation is in contrast with the previous years when the losses were estimated at \$2 to \$30 million. In 1951, the losses were estimated at \$2 to \$3 million. The reason for this is that the population of the screw-worm was low in 1951, and the losses were correspondingly low.

The total loss to livestock in 1951 was estimated at \$2 to \$3 million. This is a significant improvement over the losses in previous years. The reason for this is that the population of the screw-worm was low in 1951, and the losses were correspondingly low. The losses were estimated at \$2 to \$3 million. This is a significant improvement over the losses in previous years. The reason for this is that the population of the screw-worm was low in 1951, and the losses were correspondingly low.



→ Approximate northern limits of screwworm infestation in 1951.

→ Approximate northern limits of winter survival of 1950-51 season.

